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Such, in brief, are Garofalo's ideas. We may not acquiesce in all his contentions, we may even wonder how many of us, if subjected to powerful temptation, would escape the brand of Mr. Hyde. Yet we cannot but feel that his division into natural and legal criminals has a sound basis. So felt even the old strict lawyers with their *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*. For them, however, the distinction was chiefly a source of intellectual delight, without practical effect in any field but Agency. To Garofalo the difference means a fundamental change in the treatment of criminals.

The treatment itself, however, is more limited than the book's title indicates. Like most positivistic treatises, Garofalo's plan is suggestive of a garbage system, a method of carting off the filth after it has accumulated. The immediate need of this is great, and it is of capital importance as a preventive measure. But the book contains only incidental references to those social forces that produce the criminal or mould his ancestry. Within its scope, however, the book is an excellent introduction to criminology. Written by a lawyer, it makes an especially good beginning for lawyers and law students. It reads easily, due to the translator's success in expressing the author's thought rather than his language. Its moderate tone and practical nature make it good preparation for the audacious theorizing of Lombroso and the brilliant ingenuity of Tarde.

H. B. E.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND STATE INSURANCE LAW. By Harry B. Bradbury. Second Edition. In two volumes. New York: Banks Law Publishing Company. 1914. pp. lxxii, 2476.

This work consists of two parts, of approximately equal length. The first part is a systematic treatise, and the second gives in full the text of the statutes. The treatise begins with an introductory chapter covering the theory and history of workmen's compensation acts, and then passes to a discussion of the more important questions to which the acts have given rise, — among others, the abolition of the old defenses, the persons to whom the acts apply, the manner of electing to profit by the acts, what injuries "arise out of" and "in the course of" the employment, the liability for injuries to workmen of contractors and sub-contractors, medical attention, funeral expenses, death benefits, disability benefits, wages as the basis of compensation, and procedure. As to each topic, the plan is to discuss the matter generally, then state decisions, and then indicate briefly the various statutory provisions. The decisions include those of the courts and those of industrial commissions and the like. Where procedure is dealt with, forms are given. In short, the treatise part of the work bears in mind throughout the needs of the practitioner. The other part presents in full the federal workmen's compensation acts, the workmen's compensation acts of the several states, the workmen's compensation acts of the several Canadian provinces, the British workmen's compensation act of 1906 and national insurance act of 1911, and the German workmen's insurance code of 1913. Thus for either practical or scholarly purposes the collection of texts furnishes a substantial basis. The work attempts to include all amendments up to January 1, 1914; and in several instances it contains matter of a still later date. The plan, as has been indicated, includes the features most useful to a practitioner or to a member of a commission charged with framing or administering a compensation law; and the plan has been carried out with a care that inspires confidence. Although the work is prepared for practitioners or for persons having a special interest, the introductory chapter should prove attractive to any student of law.

E. W.